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A SMILING COTTON PICKER OF BOMBAY MODELS HER HARVEST AS A HAT

Bulletin No. 1, October 13, 1952

Hunger Haunts Rich Indonesian Republic

AMONG the more than 3,000 islands that compose the young Republic of Indonesia, three American PT boats (80 feet in length and capable of a speed of 45 knots an hour) are patrolling the waters.

Manned by Indonesian sailors and equipped with radar and other modern navigation devices, the craft will aid the southeast Asian nation's drive to stamp out smuggling and illegal immigration—evils which contribute to Indonesia's present critical shortage of food.

Islands Have Vast Resources

"We are facing an appalling future, a case of life or death for Indonesia," President Soekarno recently told his people. He was discussing the amount of food produced, which is entirely inadequate to feed the enormous population of the islands. A million tons of rice are lacking each year even for the most meager diets, he said.

Yet this fledgling nation, which observed its seventh birthday on August 17, is one of the wealthiest on earth in natural resources. It has treasures in rubber and oil, sugar and spices, minerals and vegetable fibers which have barely been touched. It was for such "wealth of the Indies" that world powers sent ships on perilous voyages across uncharted seas and for centuries fought each other and the natives of the lands they discovered.

The practically countless islands of Indonesia are scattered along the equator from the southernmost mainland of Asia to the northern tip of Australia. On them live nearly 80,000,000 people, nearly as many as in the crowded Japanese islands.

The Republic of Indonesia, with the largest Moslem population of any country in the world, is the hinge around which the future of much of southeast Asia swings. The people of the republic are very anxious to remain neutral in the struggle between East and West. *Merdeka,* which means "freedom," has been their rallying cry ever since they declared their independence of the Netherlands at the end of World War II and began their four-year struggle to make it stick.

Java Has Record Population Density

Java, although smaller in area than Borneo, Celebes, or Sumatra, is Indonesia's chief island. It is the seat of the capital of the republic—Djakarta, the new name for the old city of Batavia. Home of more than half the nation's people, Java is the most crowded region of its size on the face of the earth.

Fifty million people inhabit an area of 50,000 square miles. A little larger than the State of New York, Java (together with the small adjacent island of Madura) has more than three times as many people as the Empire State—an average of more than 1,000 a square mile.

From Sumatra and Borneo come rivers of oil. Bali, where Hindu

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER APRIL 27, 1943, POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
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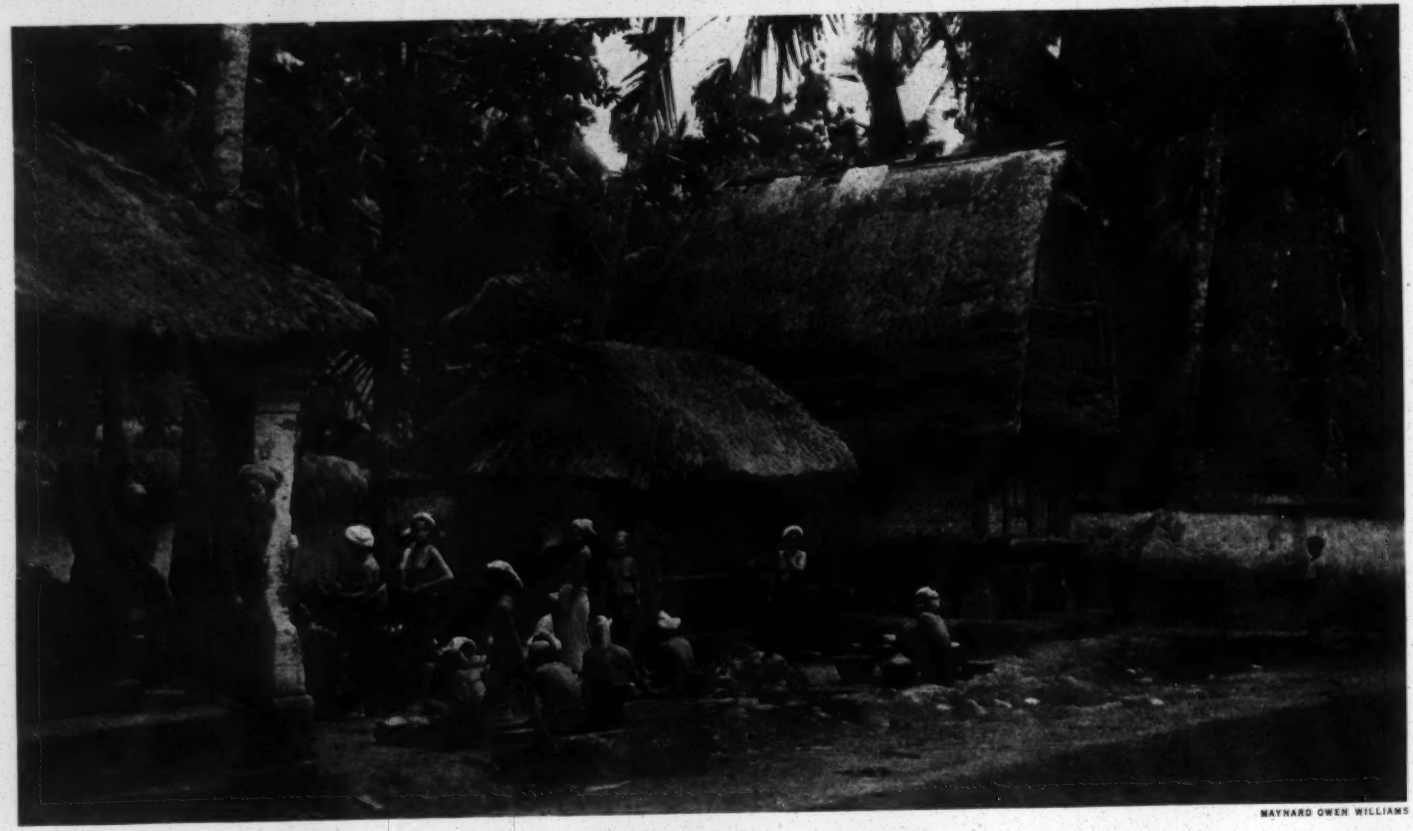

MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

IN A BUSY BALINESE COURTYARD, THE ISLAND'S PETITE WOMEN GRIND RICE, SELECT FRUIT, AND PREPARE A PEPPERY MEAL FOR THEIR MENFOLK

On the island of Bali in the young Republic of Indonesia (Bulletin No. 1), feathery coconut trees shade a cluster of palm-thatched buildings. The large structure on the right is a storehouse for rice. The Balinese cling to many of their old ways. They are said to be so content with life on their beautiful tropical isle that they ask nothing better of the ancient gods which they still worship than return to its palm-fringed shores in some future incarnation.

Geography Congress Aids Peace and Education

WORLD peace and better education were cited as goals brought nearer by the 17th International Geographical Congress, held this summer in Washington, D. C. More than 1,000 geographers attended and some 300 learned papers were read and published on varied geographic topics of world interest.

"Scientific men and women from more than 50 nations worked together in harmony, grew to understand each other, exchanged ideas," said Dr. Cemal Arif Alagoz of Ankara University, a delegate from Turkey and presiding officer of the Section on Teaching of Geography.

National Geographic Society One of Hosts

"Above all, we came to like and respect each other, and to sympathize with our neighbors' problems. If ever there should be disputes between our respective countries, every one of us can be trusted to raise a strong voice for peace in his own land," Dr. Alagoz continued.

The 1952 meeting was the first held by the Geographical Congress in the United States since 1904. Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor were two of only five delegates present at both meetings. Dr. Grosvenor is President of the National Geographic Society and editor of *The National Geographic Magazine*. The National Geographic Society acted as one of the official host organizations for this summer's sessions.

In an address to the assembled geographers, Dr. Grosvenor stated that no people on earth are better informed on geography than Americans. He gave credit for this advance to the nation's daily newspapers, its books, and periodicals. He expressed pride in the part the National Geographic Society and its Magazine had taken in spreading knowledge of "this thrilling world." *The National Geographic Magazine* was a pioneer in the use of pictures and eyewitness accounts as tools to translate the wonder of geography into human terms. "More than any other knowledge," Dr. Grosvenor said, "geography has the power to enrich the lives of those who devote themselves to its study."

Best Geographic Writings Are Eyewitness Accounts

Dr. Grosvenor learned of the vital part pictures play when, in 1899, he was engaged by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and the founders of the National Geographic Society to make geography interesting and popular. "I studied the geographic books that had been tested and had continued to be widely read and respected. They included Darwin's *Voyage of the Beagle*, Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast*, Joshua Slocum's *Sailing Alone Around the World*.

"What is there in Herodotus's *Travels*, written 2,000 years ago, to give such life to the book that it has survived twenty centuries and is still going strong? What is the secret of each of these great geographical books, that men and women turn to them through the decades and the centuries?

"It is the accurate, eyewitness, firsthand account," Dr. Grosvenor said. "It is simple, straightforward writing that seeks to make pictures

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gods still reign (illustration, inside cover), is a paradise of carved temples, gleaming rice terraces, and dancers in fantastic costumes moving to the music of glorified xylophones and ancient gongs. About Bali lingers the legendary glamour of faraway isles and a picturesque people.

Ridged by chains of active volcanoes, sections of Indonesia are still among the wildest places on earth. Travelers seldom intrude on their still primitive inhabitants. In other parts of the islands modern manufacturing plants turn out an increasing flow of goods—the equipment of the modern way of living.

Educational leaders are battling illiteracy. The Indonesians appear eager to learn, and arts and sciences flourish. Although hundreds of new schools have been built, there are far from enough to meet the demand of the islanders for education. Four universities have been established. While Indonesia fights to feed itself, it looks forward to the day when "the wealth of the Indies" will bring prosperity.

NOTE: Indonesia is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of The Far East. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

See also, "Republican Indonesia Tries Its Wings," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1951; "Postwar Journey Through Java," May, 1948; "Face of the Netherlands Indies" (20 photographs), February, 1946; "Keeping House in Borneo," September, 1945; "Seafarers of South Celebes," January, 1945; "Celebes: New Man's Land of the Indies," July, 1940; "Bali and Points East," March, 1939; "Netherlands Indies: Patchwork of Peoples" (23 color photographs), June, 1938; and "Among the Hill Tribes of Sumatra," February, 1930. *(Back issues of the Magazine may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, at 60¢ a copy, 1946 to date; $1.00, 1930-1945; and $2.00, 1912-1929. Earlier issues, varied prices.)*

LIKE ROWS OF GIANT BUTTONS, BAMBOO TRAYS OF CASSAVA PATTERN A JAVA FARMYARD

Spread in symmetrical rows before a farmhouse near Bandung, are large round bamboo trays on which cassava is drying. This starchy plant is a staff of life to these Indonesians. The roots, cleaned and cut up, are spread out to dry. From the meal into which they are ground, the Javanese housewife makes round flat cakes. Starch extracted from the cassava is processed into tapioca, quantities of which were exported to the United States before food shortage halted Indonesia's exports.

Herds and Hunting Support Iran's Kashgais

"KEEP your gun by your side and leave your money with your wife." Kashgai tribesmen of southern Iran still cling to their fierce old rule for keeping out of trouble. The women act as the family bankers. The men are herdsmen and hunters. Riders from earliest childhood and crack shots, they value horses and guns above all other possessions.

Ammunition is expensive. In order not to use it needlessly, a Kashgai will sometimes run down a desert partridge on foot. The bird is usually exhausted before the hardy tribesman tires. Again, a chief will stand in his stirrups at full gallop and kill five fleeing antelopes with five shots. It saves bullets, but even more important, to miss would be a disgrace for the hunter.

Land Too Poor for Year-round Support

These proud and independent people are descendants of the legions of Ghengis Khan who came to Persia (now Iran) during the middle ages. They still dwell in tents, maintaining their old nomadic way of life.

The Kashgais do not move from mere restless desire for change, but because their land is too poor to support life on a year-round basis. When they make their frequent moves in search of better hunting or grazing land, entire tent cities go with them.

For the summer, they drive their flocks to high pasturelands in the Zagros Mountains of southern Iran. When fall comes, they take the trail back to winter grazing grounds by the Persian Gulf. The cavalcade of tribesmen, with their wives and children, their flocks of sheep, and their pack animals laden with tents and rugs, food, ammunition, and household gear (illustration, next page) may wind for a solid mile through mountain passes and over the dusty trail to its winter campground.

Out of consideration for the women and children, as well as the animals, the day's trip is generally limited to ten or twelve miles. Every fourth day the procession halts for a day's rest.

Language Resembles That of China's Sinkiang Province

The Kashgais have no written history as a tribe. Their story has been handed down from father to son for centuries.

As the Kashgais tell it, their ancestors came originally from Chinese Turkistan. They swept across Afghanistan and northern Persia (now called Iran) in the 13th century with the Golden Horde of Genghis Khan. They still speak a Turkic language which is remarkably like that of the people of Kashgar in far-off Sinkiang (Chinese Turkistan).

In the days of Genghis Khan the Kashgais were not yet a separate tribe. They settled in Azerbaijan on Persia's northwest border south of the Caspian Sea, and remained together as a unit. About 1600 they made their way south, settling in the region where their descendants now live. Estimates as to their number range all the way from 100,000 to 200,000—it being largely a matter of guesswork. The Kashgais move about too constantly to permit the taking of an accurate census.

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in the reader's mind. Pictures are the secret, for the mind must see before it can believe."

Not content with mental pictures, Dr. Grosvenor early began using photographs as illustrations for *Geographic* articles. His selections of monochrome pictures of people at work and play established a style in geographic photography that is still practically a National Geographic Society trade-mark (illustration, below).

Experimenting with color reproduction, Dr. Grosvenor published in 1910 a then unheard-of quantity of color illustrations—24. Today *The National Geographic Magazine* carries 768 pages of full-color illustrations each year—64 costly pages every month.

J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

WORK IS PLAY FOR THIS JAPANESE GIRL TURNING A WATER WHEEL

The wheel lifts the water from the ditch into the flat rice field beyond. Wars may come and dynasties totter, but this type of scene remains. National Geographic photographers, in capturing such moments in everyday life, contribute greatly to tolerant understanding among peoples of the world.

SEPARATE COLOR SHEETS FROM THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE STILL AVAILABLE TO TEACHERS

Separate color sheets from *The National Geographic Magazine* may be ordered at cost by teachers and students as classroom aids. Peoples and lands of the world, United States subjects, and natural history are among the fields covered by the pictures. Send for a list of subjects and order blank.

Bulletin No. 4, October 13, 1952

Conference Strengthens King Cotton's Throne

COTTON, one of the world's foremost fibers, recently brought together representatives from 11 countries. After a meeting in London, the International Cotton Congress moved to Buxton. There, in Britain's textile-manufacturing center, the delegates considered ways of building up the cotton industry which has slumped during the past ten or 15 years.

Leading reasons for this decline are the war, which disrupted all business, the development of many synthetic fibers, and the introduction of new uses for paper and plastics.

United States Leads in Cotton Production

From prehistoric times cotton has been one of the most useful (and most used) of fabrics. Its presence in tombs of 3,000 B.C. proves that it was used in India at that time. It has been found in pre-Inca ruins in Peru and in pueblos of pre-Columbian Indians in Arizona. Evidence exists that cotton was used in ancient times by the Egyptians, who today produce along the Nile a very superior grade of the fiber.

Cotton is a branch of the Mallow family. It requires a long growing season (about six months), plenty of sun and rain, and dry weather just before harvest. With vast fertile areas in regions of favorable climate, the United States leads the world in cotton production.

A comparative newcomer to west-coast agriculture, cotton has become California's biggest money crop. It surpasses even grapes and citrus fruits. A recent survey estimates the value of California's 1951 yield of 1,770,000 bales of cotton at $425,000,000.

California was second only to Texas which produced some 4,100,000 bales in 1951. But the west-coast crop was grown on 1,290,000 acres, as compared to 11,800,000 acres devoted to cotton in the Lone Star State. Large per-acre yields in Arizona and California are achieved by irrigation, which supplies the right amount of water at the right time, plus careful cultivation and scientific farming generally.

In the western states mechanical pickers, planters, and cultivators are quite generally used. Texas, with its average production of 167 pounds per acre, employs machinery because of low rainfall.

Moves North as Well as West

Despite the western movement, cotton remains the largest crop in the "deep south." Variation has spared many southern farmers the dangers of a one-crop agriculture, but cotton is still the south's money crop. Mississippi, a traditional cotton state, produced 1,620,000 bales last year, ranking third, behind Texas and California.

Cotton has also moved north. Missouri is an important producer, as is North Carolina. Some cotton is raised in southern Illinois, and in Virginia. The Sea Island cotton grown in Florida (illustration, next page) and Georgia is notable for quality rather than quantity.

Cotton is grown in at least 60 countries, and it is the basis for a major industry in a number of such regions as England and New England where the climate is not suitable for its cultivation.

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Today the domain of the Kashgais comprises nearly half of Iran's Province of Fars, or Parsa, which gave the old Persia its name. Although it is legally subject to the government of Iran, the tribe is actually governed by its own khans, kalantars or subkhans, and other "graybeard" patriarchs.

The present khans are direct descendants of the family which founded the tribe and which has ruled it for more than four centuries. Each leader rules as "the wisest of his people, the finest horseman, and the best shot."

NOTE: Areas of Iran inhabited by the Kashgai tribes may be located on the Society's map of Southwest Asia.

For additional information, see "We Dwelt in Kashgai Tents," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1952; "Journey into Troubled Iran," October, 1951; "Mountain Tribes of Iran and Iraq," March, 1946; and "Old and New in Persia," September, 1939.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, February 12, 1951, "Iran Again Plays Crossroads Role."

JEAN AND FRANC SHOR

SERVING TEA WESTERN STYLE IS A SERIOUS BUSINESS FOR THESE HOSPITABLE KASHGAIS

Flowered teapot and ornate sugar bowl look strangely out of place in the hands of these hardy Kashgai tribesmen—and in such rugged country. The Kashgais take their tea in glasses but, as perfect hosts, are serving it to guests from the United States in the Western manner. Although wearing Western-style clothing, these men cling to the traditional headgear of their tribe. The felt hat may be worn in any number of ways—sidewise, a flap may be turned down to shade the eyes; in winter the flaps may be used to protect the ears from cold.

French Savings to Restore Versailles

THE French are cutting down on cigarettes to help raise money for the restoration of the Palace of Versailles. A special appeal has been made to every citizen to contribute the price of one pack of cigarettes toward the $14,000,000 needed to restore the palace and its gardens to their 18th-century grandeur.

People who do not smoke are also contributing, for the French love Versailles and flock to see it from all over the country. On an afternoon jaunt from Paris or a trip from the provinces, they visit the magnificent palace and wander through the gardens. More than 150,000 plants are set out each year and the gardens remain as beautiful as they were when Le Nôtre, the famous landscape gardener, designed them nearly three centuries ago.

Both Gardens and Palace Badly Need Repairs

Families picnic on the grass, and children play by the splashing fountains. Occasionally special attractions are listed among theater notices in the newspapers. On a number of Sundays during the summer all the fountains play; on certain evenings they are illuminated while the opera ballet performs by the fountain of Neptune. The Grand Canal reflects the dazzling light of fireworks on special occasions.

After almost total neglect during World War II many repairs are needed in the gardens. The condition of the palace itself is even more critical. The government plans a long-term rebuilding program for the enormous edifice which, almost miraculously, still stands after three hundred years. Under its 27 acres of roof are hundreds of rooms. It is said that the palace could house 10,000 persons.

Versailles was built by Louis XIV around his father's hunting lodge on marshland 12 miles from Paris. With no outside waterspouts to mar the beauty of its lines, the palace is crumbling within from dampness—worst enemy of stone buildings.

Held Thousands of Courtiers and Retainers

Versailles is the largest building in France and the most often visited of all the nation's historic shrines. It has always been very much a part of French life. Louis XIV, who said bluntly, "I am the State," established the seat of government at Versailles. He lured nobles to this brilliant court and there they stayed, dependent on him both financially and politically.

Twenty thousand people were attached to the court in its heyday. A thousand nobles lived in the palace itself with their retinues of at least 4,000; an additional 5,000 servants occupied the annexes, and 9,000 soldiers were quartered in barracks in the town.

Sight-seers were freely admitted along with official visitors. Corridors were thronged with princes and ambassadors, servants and peddlers. Cows and goats were brought daily to the doors of those of the nobility who insisted on having fresh milk. The public was allowed in the gardens

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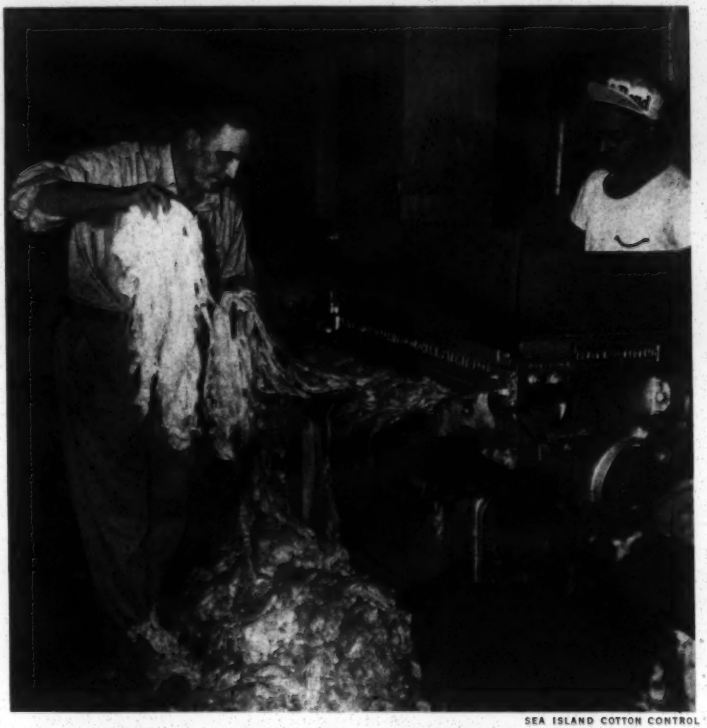
Millions of people the world around are dependent for a livelihood on cotton production, either agricultural or industrial. The fact that 11 nations sent delegates to consider the matter of restoring to the cotton industry its prewar prosperity indicates its present importance. Constructive ideas were advanced in speeches of the "Big Four"—Britain, the United States, India (illustration, cover), and Japan.

Although synthetic fabrics have been produced from such varied substances as milk, soybeans, glass, and a combination of air, coal, and water, cotton remains popular for many reasons. It is cool and durable. It is superior to all other natural fibers because of the ease with which its tubular hairs will twist, making for easier spinning.

New uses are being devised to put cotton back in its old place near the top of the drygoods list. It is now a winter as well as a summer dress fabric. With the prevalence of central heating, garments for year-round use now employ cotton fabrics. Designers have created cotton materials which, in all but chemical properties, resemble woolen textiles.

NOTE: Countries where cotton is raised may be located on the Society's World Map.

For additional information see "Dixie Spins the Wheels of Industry," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1949; and "Cotton: Foremost Fiber of the World," February, 1941.



SEA ISLAND COTTON CONTROL

LONG-STAPLE SEA ISLAND COTTON IS PROCESSED BY A SPECIAL GIN

This fine type of cotton was introduced from the West Indies island of Anguilla to Sapelo in the Golden Isles of Guale off the Georgia coast by Thomas Spalding early in the 19th century. Subject to boll weevil destruction, it was practically wiped out in the 1920's, but it is being raised again in Florida and southern Georgia. The gin removes the seeds which comprise about two-thirds of the weight of the cotton when it is picked.

and came in such numbers that guards had to clear a path when the king wished to go for a stroll.

After the revolution of 1789 Versailles became in turn a conservatory of arts and sciences, a veterans' hospital, an exhibition hall, and a setting for special royal or republican fetes. In 1830 it was converted into a national museum dedicated "to All the Glories of France," which it remains today.

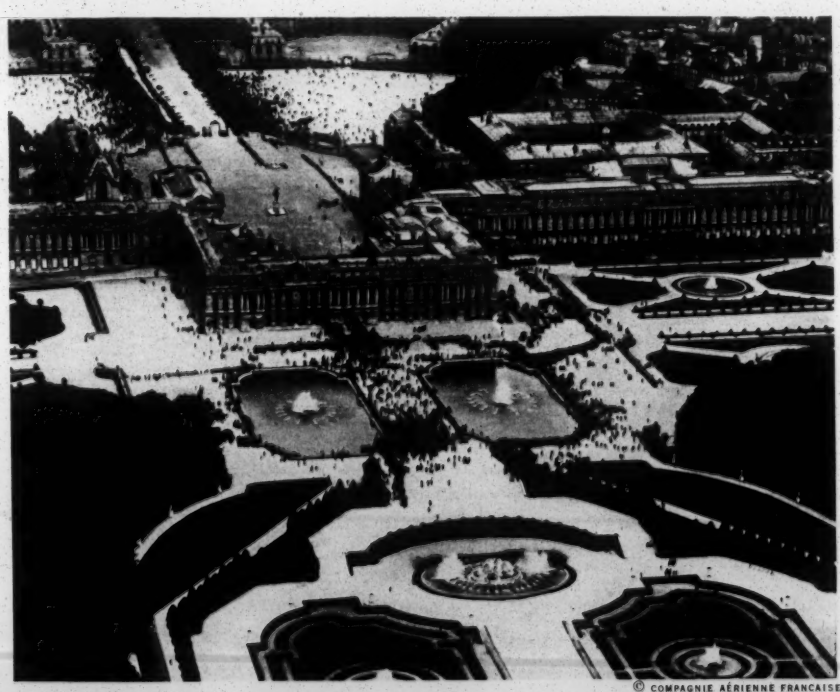
For the past two centuries it has been a monument to the arts and crafts of France.

Superficial repairs have been made to the palace since the time of Louis XIV. The renovation now planned will include rebuilding the entire roof and strengthening the walls and ceilings from the inside out. Moreover, the palace will have what many a princess in a low-cut evening gown would have given her necklace for—a central heating system.

NOTE: Versailles is shown on the Society's map of Western Europe.

For additional information on the region, see "Paris, Home Town of the World," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1952; "Home Life in Paris Today," July, 1950; "Paris Lives Again," December, 1946; and "Paris Freed" and "Seeing Paris on a 48-Hour Pass" (12 color photographs), April, 1945.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 5, 1951, "Paris's Place de la Concorde Belies Name"; and "Rare Disease Menaces Notre Dame Cathedral," December 4, 1950.



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VERSAILLES' 300-YEAR HISTORY INCLUDES GLORIOUS TRIUMPHS AND RUINOUS DISASTERS

The walls of the famous Hall of Mirrors have reflected such diverse events as the signing of the treaty that ended the First World War and the crowning of William, 7th King of Prussia, as Emperor of Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. Today, as a national shrine, its historic treasures and the beauties of its gardens attract throngs of visitors from the homeland and overseas.